NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Interesting Statements Rebel Deserters.

Beauregard's Address to the Army of the Potomac.

A Demand for an Assistant Secretary of War.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATORS ON A BUST.

MORE YANKEE VILLANY.

Mississippi Planters Preparing Cotton for the Faggot, &c.,

Statement of Deserters from the Robel

orters from the rebel army at Pig Point, Jan ved in this city yesterday. They are both the State of New York, and were born in St. oce county. They were engaged in business in Carolina, and shortly after the breaking out of the in Carolina, and amortly after the preacting out or the liken they were impressed into the rebel service. I gentlemen say that they were never at any time ag to fight against the Union, but under the circum-tess in which they were placed they were compelled ent. They were at Pig Point on the occaestroyed. The Merrimae on her return to and evidently had the worst of the fight. At folk and Richmond they say it was admitted that the Merrimae had found her match in the Monitor. The robel vessel was all ready to come out again, and when they left it was generally expected that the would show herself within a very few days. The couthern treeps are abecoming more despendent every day, and the Union sentiment of the army, especially among the North Carolina troops, was made more evident every day. The robels had issued an order that the commander of each company shall find out whether their men intend to re-onlist at the expiration for their term, and report to the commander thirty days in advance. This is for the purpose of preventing any diminution of the army. Every one who refuses to re-onlist will be impressed into the service, and orders had been given that so more pesses shall be granted, but that all the degiments shall be kept up to their full quota. All the service is all the degiments shall be kept up to their full quota. All the day, and nearly all of the regiments there are one year volunteers.

The rebels are extending their fortifications at Pie

unicers.

De robels are extending their fortifications at Pight, so that it may be made to mount forty guns, of my calibre, being ten mere than the work now ints. There are seven forts between Pig Point and hmond, Pi. Point being the principal one, garrismed about eighteen thousand men. They are well fed and so for. At Norfolk everything sold at a most unreadale price. Salt has gone up to twenty-five cents per net, and common sugar forty cents. Calicoes were reents a yard, and very scarce at that. As for flantwould bring almost any price.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

[From the Norfolk Pay Book, March 26.]

A GRAVE SUGGESTION.

The exigencies of the times domand the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Navy. That department of the government has now to meet the combined capital and skill of the Yankee government and Yankee ship-

The odds are large and the responsibility enormous Before the late revolution in naval warfare, the post was requeue enough, but now nothing short of superhuman andowments can enable any one man to discharge the

fies.

Now, the department has to create an iron-clad havy, d in justice to Mr. Mallory he should have some energic and thoroughly informed man associated with him office to share its great labors and responsibilities, to creation of the place is of such obvious necessity that a corbicar to urge it farther, satisfied as we are that agross will speedly give un an assistant secretary.

Congress will speedily give us an assistant secretary.

"ANGELS AND MINISTERS OF GRACE DEFEND US."
At a call of the Senate of Virginia on the syening of the
14th, twonty-four members were absent. Where were
those gentlemen. In times like these we want no triffers,
ao absentees. Where they in the jungles on a tiger hunt;
or is private committee taking steps to destroy whiskey
as a legislative necessity? We should like to know where
so many of the conscript fathers were, and what they
were about on the evening in question.

were about on the evening in question.

The Lincolnites are again at work in East Tennessea. The Greenville Banner says that on Monday night the salegraph wire was cut a mile west of that place, about three spans carried of and one poet pulled down. This, no doubt, was done by the same mob of Union men engaged in the bridge burning last Summer. The Benner adds:—Last week a lot of tories from Laurel, N. C., came into our county (Greene) and robbed several houses, taking with them all the money they could find and also some pewder, telling some of the good citissus at the same time, that the next time they came back they intended to burn their houses. This maranding party is a set of recegate Union men from our own county, headed by Ophsian David Frey, the ringlocaling bridge burner, who has always managed to commit his depredations and make his escape before being discovered.

The Kemphia Andonche says.—

R te understood that the federals are committing gress stoosage at Columbus, Ky., and that no great effort has Jesus made to costrain them.

hey recovered & Belmont.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

Mr. Botelor, of this State, has introduced a resolution tate Courses to provide for the payment of the militia, which is a very necessary piece of legislation.

War always was and always will be a costly operation, and white judicious economy should be demanded by the people and enforced by legislators, parsimonious neglect of any class of soldiers should in no case be tolerated. Let the militia be well paid, well fed and well officered, and they will fight in a manner alike creditable to the cause and advantageous to the country.

IN EARNEST.

The Sumter (Als.) Republican, in noticing the action of planters to substitute grain for the cotton crop as the best war policy, states that Dr. Jarratt has instructed the overneer of his plantation, in Sumtor county, not to plant any cotton whatever, but to plant one thousand two hundred acres in corn, potatoes, &c., to aid in supplying provisions for the South during the war. This is the apirit which will soon "conquer a peace," and lift the blockade. We commend the example to all our planting friends.

the blockade. We commend the example to all our planting friends.

BAFFLED.

We learn from the Memphis Apped that a detachment of Yankee cavalry from Savannah, Tenn., on Wednasday last succeeded in reaching the Mobile and Ohio Raliroad as few miles above Purdy, in Monairy country, and commanded destroying the track. They were discovered by our pickets before much damage was done, and driven off PATRIOTIC.

The Charleston Courier has "good news from Missis sippi." The planters are piling up their cotton and getting it ready for the fagget the mement the enemy advances. They are also sending their servants up the river to work on the fortifications: and they say they are ready to make any sacrifice the government may require. Hickman and New Madrid are almost equi-distant from Island No. 10—the former above and the latter below, while Point Plessant, although still lower down than New Madrid, nearly the same distance, is, by a bend in the siver, brought quite parallel with the final.

DEATH OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AGENT.

DEATH OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AGENT.

A telegraphic despatch from Richmond yesterday conveyed to us the melansholy tidings of the death of William Prichard, Eq., Agent of the Seuthern Associated Press. He died on Monday night, after a brist illness, and his remains were sent to Augusta yesterday after-

tie.

the Army of the Shenandoah I desire to return a for their endurance in the memorable march issistance last July, their timely, decisive arriver their conspicuous steadiness and gallantry on

Those of their comrades of both corps, and of all arms of the Army of the Potemac, not so fortunate as yet to have been with us in conflict with our enemy, I leave with all confidence that on occasion they will show themselves it comrades for the men of Manassas, Bull run and Ball's Bluff. G. T. REAUREGARD, General Commanding.

From the Fredericksburg Herald of March 21.] to were 10,000 of the enemy reported in the visinit nifries on Tuesday, mainly, if not allogether, it is ed, of the ferce heretofore lying on the Marylan appoints our Evansport batteries, everal of these regiments passed farm houses, they it and helped themselves.

iopped and notped themselves.

FROM THE POTOMAO BELOW AQUIA CREEK.

A note from an entirely reliable source, dated the 19th mays:—A fleet of ten large steamers and transports an thored off Matompkin Point last night, but at midnight out der way and were last seen off Mator creek. The ware filled with troops, and, I think, contained at less 10,000 men. Of course their destination is a matter content. 10,000 men. Of course their understanding conjecture.

From other sources we learn this fleet is put at from twenty to twenty-six vessels.

We understand that a large number of negroes have been captured by our pickets and returned to their mas-

We have a report that during last night Captain Mur phy's Westmoreland county cavalry, of the Lee legion had a skirmish with the enemy near Chatterton, close to the Potomac, and that we lost three killed and severa wounded. The enemy were reported as several hundred strong.

Another report has reached us, belived to be later, that we lost none, either killed or wounded.

The Capture of Newbern, N. C.

The Richmond Dispatch thinks a more determined effort to defend Newbern should have been made, and says the strength of the federal forces was greatly exgerated by those who fed panic tricken. It adds:—

The public will desire to hear something definite in regard to the panic and light of the militis, and the conduct of some of the efficers, and we believe that full developments will be made before many days. Our troops fell back to Tuscarora, tenamilies from Newbern, where, it is understood, they will make a stand. General Garlin was indisposed at the time of the fight, and the command devolved upon General O'B. Branch. Our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners has dwindled down to about three hundred. Most of the commissary stores at Newbern were destroyed. Latham's Battery, which was much out up during the engagement, was, we understand, composed of North-Carolins troops. Many have mistaken it for a Virginia company of the same name.

The Fight Near Warrenton.

The Lyuchburg Fighinian has another version of the fight near Warrenton station, obtained from a participant. It is as follows:—

The engagement took place on Saturday last. The enemy's cavalry, who numbered about five hundred, were within sight of our forces when Gen. Stuart ordered and led the charge upon them. The forces engaged on our side were Capt. Edgar Whitehead's company, of Amherst, and Capt. Harris' company, of Campbell, under command of Col. Radford, and four companies of the Second Virginia cavalry, under command of Col. Jones. The number of the enemy's wounded was not ascertained, but it must have been large. The loss on our side is six killed and one hundred and eighty wounded.

From Jacksonville, Fla.

[From the Savannah Republican, March 14.]
On the 11th, the soldiers being aroused against a Mr.
Remmington, a commission merchant, and a native of
the North, for ulterance of treasonable sentiments, shot
him dead on the street. Two other Yankes residents
were killed while attempting to escape from the place in
bonts.

The steam mill and all the lumber in the place were burned, also Moonet's foundry and a Confederate gun-boat on the stocks. The Mayor made his escape from Jacksonville.

Terrible Fight Between Three Robel Re

Terrible Fight Between Three Robel Regiments.

[From the Washington Republican, March 27.]

An officer of our army just returned from Manassa, called last evening and gave us an interesting account of his visit to Manassa and the battle field of Bull run. A farmer, residing near Centreville, told him that in January last a number of regiments were quartered near his house, among them one from Kentucky, and when the time of their enlistment expired, they unanimously resolved to return home, and accordingly studied their arms and were proparing for a start, when their further progress was arrested by the appearance of an Alabama and a Tonsessee regiment, who were ordered to reduce the Kentuckians to submission, and compet them to remain. The Kentuckians seized their arms and a desperate fight ensued, in which many were slain on both sides, and their bedies were buried where they fell, the graves being yet visible. From this spot the nuttheers retreated a short distance, threw down their arms, and each drawing his bowis knife, made a desperate charge upon the field of slaughter.

At last the brave Kentuckians were subdued. The battle field was shown to our informant by the tarmer, who witnessed the fearful contest. In traversing the field he discovered a large b-wie knife, which, doubtless, had been used in this fearful fraft.

Memphis Agitated.

Memphis Agitated.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.]

Memphis in the a state of agitation and terror. The Fair grounds are used for a camp. Every one capable of bearing arms is being impressed into the service. Men are even dragged from their beds. The preclamation of the Mayor in regard to burning the city has no influence. A majority of Aldermen, in convention with leading military officers, decided at a meeting held a fortnight ago to burn the city when they evacuate, in spite of the Mayor.

Mayor.

The news of the battle at Pea Ridge caused great depression. The federal gunboats were expected daily.

Three gunboats are on the ways at Memphis, but it will take a long time to finish them.

Topography.

The Memphis Appeal of the 23d inst. says:—
The topography of the country of the Tennessee river is very little understood, especially as regards the valley of the river. The landings of the Tennessee river, above the mount to Pittsburg, are peculiarly unfortunate for large settlements or towns on the banks. The great portion of banks to these points are low, marshy and subject to overflow. The high bluffs descending to the river merely furnish landings for freights, which are conveyed through high hills, ravines and different roads to the interior, where the plantations exist. Hence the want of great towns on this river, also the want of large settlements. From the unhealthy state of the climate in summer, after the large spring overflows, agus and fever are very prevalent along the aboves.

* ** Corinth is a very important strategical point. It is situated in a hilly, som mountainous country—a branch of the Analachian range, which diverges from the Alleghany Mountains, and forms the mountains and gold bearing regions of Georgia and Alabama. Here, also, is the junction of the Memphis and Charleston and Mobile and Charleston Raifroad Companies, and forms the intact communication of the Atlantic and Gulf seaboards, and which is very important to us, as it would be to the Yankees were they ever masters of this point.

Our cavalry skirmishes are harassing the Yankees all along the Tennessee river between Fort Henry and Savannah. The other day they fired on three of their steamers loaded with troops—the Iowa, War Eagle and through the bead while standing at the bar, the others through the spine.

No Communication.

The following is a copy of Georgia Huger's official

The following is a copy of Goneral Huger's official notice, prohibiting communication with Fortress Monroe. Headquartess Department of Norrole, Norrole, Va., March 18, 1862.

No person will be allowed to proceed from Norfolk to Fortress Monroe after this date. By command of General Huger.

BENJ. HUGER, Jr., Ass't. Adj. General.

Huger.

Suspended.

Rev. J. R. Graves, editor of the Tennessee Baptist, lately published at Nashville, has published a card, in which he informs his patrons that owing to the studen and unexpected fall of Nashville, he was unable to move any of his presses, type or paper, and that the publication of the Baptist will be suspended for the present-probably till the termination of the war. Mr. Graves also announces his purpose of entering the military service, propeding to raise a legion, battalion or company of pittemen or lancers, so soon as President Davis announces that such will be received in the Confederate service.

Boys as Soldiers.

Among the New Oriennesoldiery who have responded to the call of General Beauregard, is a regiment made up mainly of youths, many of them coming from their schools to take their places in the ranks. It is said to be a spleudidly equipped corps of the best blood in Louisians, and numbers nine hundred muskets. The regiment service at Jankson, Tenn., on the 7th.

A call has been made in Norfolk for all the boys between sixteen and eighteen years to carol themselves.

The Norfolk Day Book has the following:

Warten.—Two hundred negro laborers to complete the defensive works in this division, under the engineer department. I hope this call for laborers will be immediately responded to, as it is of vital importance, to this community especially, to have the engineer works finished. Rations and sixty cents per day allowed.—

Here is another call:

All young men of this city, between the ages of six teen and eighteen years, are hereby notified to meet of the Academy lot, on Monday afternoon next, at oo o'clock, for the purpose of being curolled. SERGEANT.

ongside the guardship Germantown, and show their braits for examination. Schooners and other large aft will heave to near the guardship Germantown until parded by her boat, and their papers examined by an fleer of the Coast Guard.

4. Captain J. J. Young, of the guardship Germantown, charged with the execution of these orders, and will all cases have them strictly enforced.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Metropolitan. Health Bill-Capital Punishment-Assessments and Taxatles Disposition in the Senate to Stand by

The Metropolitan Health bill was considered in Com-mittee of the Whole in the Assembly during the entire morning session. The dehate, and, in fact, the whole consideration of the bill, was far more creditable than that which characterized it during previous sessions. Last year, the moment that it was taken up, a general filibustering was commenced and carried on until it was disposed of. The discussion to-day was conducted had a decided advantage over that of last and previous years. Several amendments were offered by the opponents of the bill, and all upon which a vote was taken were voted down. A motion was made to give the appointment of the commissioners to the Boards of Su-pervisors of the three counties comprising the health district instead of the Governor. This amendment was discussed the balance of the session, and, without coming to a vote, progress was reported and the bill made the

the reading of the journal.

The bill was favored by Measrs. Phelps, Raym

special order for to-morrow morning immediately after the reading of the journal.

The bill was favored by Messrs. Phelps, Raymond, Pringle, Stetson, Houghton, Benedict, Redington, Porter and others, and opposed by Messrs. Ward, Smith, Alvord, Ogden, Kinney, Loutrel and others, but up to the time of adjournment the friends of the bill had everything their own way, and it had every appearance of passing the House by a large vote.

The Judiciary Committee of the House reported favorably the Senate's bill defining the punishment for the crimes of murder and arson, and it was made the special order for next Monday evening. This bill has reference to a bill abolishing capital punishment, passed in 1860, reinstating hanging for murder in the first degree.

The same committee also reported favorably the bill that recently passed the Senate relative to the liabilities of husband and wife; it is amendatory to the law now on the statute books of the State. The law, as it now stands, is unjust in its provisione. It is so loceely drawn that it operates with great injustice in many particulars. Take, for instance, the case of a man having bean married twice and had children by both wives, and then dies without making a will. The present law would give all the property to the children of the last wife and cut off those of the first from all share or interest in it. It was not until recently that this feature was discovered in the law. The Senate has promptly passed a law correcting that evil, for a great evil it is, and the Assembly committee have reported the amendatory bill unanimously, and it was made the special order for next Monday evening. A large number of bills were read the third time and passed in the Senate this morning. The bill making an appropriation to the Susquehana Seminary was taken from the table and passed, as was also the bill imcorporating the Commercial Assectation. The only committee have reported the amendatory bill unanimously, and it was made the special order for a subsessed in the House last eve feature of the American nation, the power that has given to it its life, skill and superior practicability in every feature of commerce, manufactures or science—a that which gives to the young man of takent and energy as opportunity to press of oward untrammelled by castes, nobility or aristocracy. It is, therefore, to be hoped that no law will be passed that will tend to atrike at this great and noble feature of American artionality—a feature to which we owe our past greatness and power, and on which we have got to rely extricate us from our present difficulties.

lied upon as a criterion. Among the New York city ratifond bills passed by the Legislature of 1800 was one commonly known as the Belt Railroad, or the South and West Street Railroad. A majority of the grantees named in that bill have organized under the general railroad law, placing themselves under its restrictions, and have or reported at the proper office in this city. They have taken as their title the Central Part, South and West Street Railroad; and thus conganized, the grant given to them by the Legislature organized, the grant given to them by the Legislature organized in the bill passed by the Legislature refuse to give their consent to the construction of the road or sell out their interest for less than half a million of dollars, and stand there in that back mailing attitude, thus preventing the construction of the road. The majority of the grantees and directors apply here for the passage of a bill amending the teneral Railroad law, so that two thirds of the interests for the approximation of the road. The majority of the grantees and directors apply here for the passage of a bill amending the teneral Railroad law, so that two thirds of the interest of the obstinate third in interest.

The bill as it came here had many very objectionable features; but the discussion and the final action of the Sonate on the subject is another chapter of the Lagislatures of 1800 only carried to another extreme. There is a continual cry for more roads in New York. It is the cry that gives the Broadway Railroad philosophers countenance to come to Albany and ask for that franchise.

It is argued that the grants of 1800 are iniquitoes, even admitting that the Sonate had a bill before them, which, with a little labor they could have as a mended these grants at the monopolies now unants cars in New York, refused that privilege, and thus, instead of doing in act which would relieve New York for much of the purpose of recommitting to the committee, with instead on provent in painting the prevent head of the part of the part

of the Assessment bill. As amendment was offered de-ducting from the amount of personal property, indebted-ness and liabilities of the owners. The course of debate

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, March 28, 1862

Amending the General Manufacturing law. Incorporating the Brooklyn Pharmaceutical

corporating the New York Commercial As

Amending the Revised Statutes relative to juries and justices' courts.

Amending the charter of the Knickerboeker Life Insurance Company.
Providing means for the payment of the camal enlargement debt.

Mr. Robertson's Masonic Library bill.
The Senate then took a recess.

The special order being the consideration of the claim bills, several of which were considered and ordered to third reading.

Mr. Hurchmas presented a remonstrance against unit ing Orleans and Monroe counties into one Congressions district.

Adjourned.

ALBANT, March 28, 1862.
The Metropolitan Health bill was taken up as the

n the chair.

in the chair.

Mr. Callahan effered a substitute for the bill, providing for the appointment of four citizens from New York we from Kings and one from Richmond, by the Supervisors of the respective counties, who, with the State Health Officer, shall act as a Board of Health. Two of the citizens appointed from New York, one from Kings and one from Richmond to be physicians. The bill also prescribes the mode of electing the same by the Supervisora Mr. Ogden supported the amendment, arguing that the offices were of a local character, and that they should be filled by the local authorities.

Mr. Raymond opposed the proposition, on the ground that he Supervisors of Kings and Richmond counties were political bodies. The amendment would drag the question into a struggle with county politicians.

Mr. Ogden replied, contending that the Governor always selected men from his own political party to fill his appointments, and that such appointments always partake of his (the Governor's) own political character.

Mr. PRYNE argued that, while the State was interested in the health of the Metropolitan district, the whole State were constituents of the Metropolitan Board of Health.

Mr. CALLAHAN inquired if these constituents would share the expenses of the Metropolitan Board of Health.

Mr. PINELES, as a representative from New York, declared himself in favor of the original bill.

Mr. PINELES, as a representative from New York, declared himself in favor of the original bill.

As an abstract proposition, he was in favor of allowing local authorities to control local appointments; but ref/im was demanded in the health dopartment of New York city. It has been said this bill was drawn without regard to politics. Ho hoped so. He knew that democrats had suffered by being displaced from the health offices; but they desorved to suffer. Instead of acting for the interest of the city, they had acted for their own interest. He knew that the bill deprived the officer at the Quarantine of the power to impose on commerce. The office deserv

bill.

Mesars. Sarin, Lournet, Kenney and O'Bries defended the authorities of New York and opposed the bill.

Progress was then reported and the bill made the special order for to-morrow.

A motion to defer it until Wednesday was defeated.

The State Engineer reported that the expense of enlarging the Champlain Canal so as to admit of the passage of gunbaats 150 feet long to Lake Champlain would be \$3.770.190. The report shows strongly the practicability and importance of the proposed improvement as a means of defeace.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was occupied in debating the bill to amound the Assessment law. An interesting debate occurred on the question whether personal indebtedness should be allowed to set against personal property. On the subject of taxation, Mr. Andrus spoke against the bill. The present Assessment law was sufficient if the assessors do their duty, and the only offset for actual indebtedness on paper made by the person claiming the deduction be allowed.

Mr. Barrierr spoke against allowing deduction of personal indebtedness. He cited from the opinion of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio, to sustain his position. If a merchant be allowed to deduct in debtedness to jobbers jobbers must be allowed to deduct in debtedness on the same to the English manufacturer, and goods would escape taxation altogether.

Mr. Pierson explained that deduction was only allowed for indebtedness to persons in the State.

Mr. Streson argued against taxation on indebtedness. \$100,000 may be all the property in one town, and this loaned on notes. That does not double the property of the town, and the taxation should not be doubled.

\$100,000 may be all the property in one town, and this leaned on notes. That does not double the property of the town, and the taxation should not be doubled.

Mr. Nigher, objected to taxing debts, for it taxes the energy, enterprise and ambition. You tax a jobber on one side of the street who has \$100,000 cash, the same as a jobber on the other side of the street who has obtained \$100,000 credit. You crush out young men of enterprise everywhere in the State.

Mr. Saysoura spoke against the offset, except for debta being llens on particular property subject to taxation.

Mr. Lucerno taxoured setting off pers and indebtedness from real estate as well as from personal property.

Mr. Snyrer opposed the whole bill as incongracous and incomplete. He favored an offset of debts of personal property. He desired to tax capital, not enterprise and energy. He desired to tax capital, not enterprise and energy. He desired to tax capital, not enterprise and energy. He desired to a capital, not enterprise and energy. He desired to a capital, not enterprise and energy. He desired to a capital, not enterprise and energy. He desired to tax capital, not enterprise and energy. He desired to tax capital, not enterprise and energy. He desired to tax capital, not enterprise and energy. He desired to tax capital, not enterprise and energy. He desired to tax capital, not enterprise and energy. He desired to tax capital, not enterprise and energy. He desired to tax capital, not enterprise and energy. He desired to tax capital, not enterprise and energy like desired to tax capital, and the present law with a large majority.

Mr. Pitanes spoke against the first feature of the bill, taxing foreign trade two per cent in the city of New York. If a energy of colless comes to New York to be sold it is to pay a tax. If the bill dees allow foreign goods to come here to be sold willout paying a tax of two per cent, the trade of New York will be ruined. If the bill is rushed through in its present cude state it will make a revolution in trade and

passing.

Mr. RAYMOND spoke against this provision at length.

After a long debate progress was reported, and the bill referred to a committee of nine, with instructions to provide, that mortgages shall be assessed on land, and the amount of tax be repaid by the mortgages.

Lake Navigation.
Towns, March 28, 1862.
The steamer Elmira, of the Eric Railway line, left this afternoon for Dunkirk. She is the first beat of the season.

New Counterfetts in Boston.

According to the regular descriptive int of the Boston Commercial Bulletin, nixteen entirely new counterfort and altered bank notes were detected in circulation for the week ending March 28, nine of these were on bills of banks in New England, three in New York, three in New Jersey, and one in Indiana.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA, March 28, 1562.
Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania 52, 531; Morris Canal, 40; Long Island Railroad, 125; Pannsylvania Italiroad, 45%. Sight exchange on New York at para I 10 per cent discount.
Philadelphia, March 28, 1962.
Flour very dull. Whost declined 2c.: sates 4,000 bushels; white, \$1 38 a \$1 43; red, \$1 52. Cera steady, willow, 54c.; white, 60c. Coffee dull. Provisions steady. Whiskey firm at 23%c.

Rev. Sylvamus Cobb thus Writes in the Botton Christian Freeman:—

Miss. Witstow's Scotting Struty.—Are all the mothers who read the Freeman acquainted with the article, which we have advertised for the last few months we would by no means recommend any sind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for minus. But of this Sylvamus peak from knowledge: In the family it was coved a blessing indeed, by givin an infant soubled with olde pains quiet sleep, and the savenes unbrock-moubled with olde pains quiet sleep, and the savenes unbrock-moubled with olde pains quiet sleep, and the savenes unbrock-moubled with olde pains quiet sleep, and the savenes unbrock-mouble in the savenes which is a savenes and would sooner lose our night's rest than contact to fants, and would sooner lose our night's rest than contact to such a course. But here is an article which works to perfection, and which is farmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cheruls wasked as "bright as a button." And during the processor teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till. It had Butshed with the teething siegs on any consideration wherever.

THE GREAT VICTORY IN VIRGINIA.

The Great Buttle and Defeat and Rout of the Rebels at Strasburg, Va.-The Bombardment of Island No. 10-Map of the Famous Island-The War in the South and Southwest-Important Intelligence from Europe-Opening Day for the Spring Fashions in New York,

Va., on Sunday last, resulting in the Defeat and Terrible Routof the Rebels by the Union Forces of Gon. Banks' Division, with a list of the killed, wounded and missing, en showing the Progress and Aspect of, the War aroughout the country, North and South; Names of the owly formed Robel Cabinet, with aketches of the persons composing it; Late and Interesting Intelligence from Europe; A Report of the Opening of the Spring Fashions in New York, with a description of the prevailing styles for Ladies' apparel for the season, and much other in-

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy of Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Letteries. Oct. Kentucky and Missouri State Letteries.

Kentucky and Missouri State Letteries.

Kentucky. Extra Class 147—March 28, 1862.

36, 74, 60, 16, 39, 51, 9, 59, 5, 71, 35, 12, 64.

Kentucky. Class 148—March 26, 1862.

28, 64, 61, 30, 1, 57, 77, 78, 71, 65, 23, 23, 58.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURKAY. EDDY & CO.,

Gerington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Official Drawings of the Kentucky and Delaware Stato Lotteries.

KENTOGE - EXTEND OLASS 95 - March 28, 1862.

54, 45, 17, 5, 57, 27, 76, 72, 60, 73, 33, 13, 40.

DELAWARE - CLASS 185 - March 28, 1862.

60, 70, 9, 22, 73, 11, 61, 24, 14, 6, 1, 55, 18.

Circulars sent by addressing. JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Covington, Kentuck

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